

Louis Pasteur was born in France in 1822. He was to become a scientist.	1850s Louis Pasteur became interested in micro-organisms when asked by a brewing company to find out why their vats of alcohol were going bad.	Pasteur discovered that there were micro-organisms which had been growing within the alcohol and these were causing the problems. He called them GERMS. (1850s)
Pasteur did not simply tell the brewers about the germs but showed them that they could kill the germs by boiling the liquid. (1850s)	Due to Pasteur's discovery he became well known over France and highlighted that it was possible to kill germs in wine, vinegar and milk too (1850s)	In the 1860 the French Academy of Sciences organized a competition where they wanted scientists to prove or disprove spontaneous generation – things go off because of the matter themselves.
Louis Pasteur won the Academy of Sciences competition – he did this by being able to prove his ideas through the new microscope and a range of experiments. (1860)	In 1861 Pasteur published his GERM THEORY. This showed the LINK between germs and disease	Koch's success spurred Pasteur on. France had already lost a war to Germany in 1870-1. He wanted to prevent them from getting ahead in medicine as well.
Pasteur knew he could not compete with Koch without support, therefore he raised money from the French government. (1870s)	In 1879 Pasteur was researching Chicken Cholera (problem for French farmers) and found old germs immunized the chickens against the disease. He had created a vaccination.	In 1882 he began work on a rabies vaccination – two years later he succeeded.

Robert Koch was born in Germany in 1843. He was to become a doctor.	Koch became interested in Pasteur's Germ Theory and bought a microscope. (1850s-60s)	From 1875-8 Koch studied anthrax (a human and animal disease).
Around 1878 the German government were so impressed with Koch's research that they gave him a job and a team of scientists to work with him.	After Koch got his group of scientists he went on to PROVE the link between germs/bacteria and disease. Specifically in anthrax. He did this by injecting mice with anthrax bacterium gained from other mice. (1880s)	Whilst conducting experiments Koch developed a solid medium that was easier to grow the bacteria on. His rivals – including Pasteur were still using liquids. (1880s)
Using Koch's methods the microbes causing a range of diseases were identified quickly: 1880 – Typhus 1882 – TB 1883 – Cholera 1884 – Tetanus 1886 – Pneumonia 1887 – Meningitis 1894 – Plague 1898 - Dysentery		